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all classes; that at Monastir seven physicians are ill with typhus fever; that in many places there are no doctors at all, and that the conditions are very appalling.

... Leo Claretie has discovered at Guernesey, where Victor Hugo lived, several manuscript copies of the speeches made by the great French writer at the dinners for poor children which he used to give every fortnight about Christmas time. The notes Hugo used for one of his addresses read as follows:

"My dear little children: Among the toys to be given you, you will find neither guns, cannons, swords, nor other murderous weapons, nor anything else which might give you the idea of war or destruction. War is an abominable thing; men of all countries are made for loving, not for killing, one another. Among the toys that I offer you the little girls will find dolls, excellent playthings which will commence to fit them for the rôle of motherhood which they will play later in their lives. For the boys there are little boats, little locomotives, and, in fact, everything which will present the idea of work and progress, and not that of destruction, to their intelligences."

... An international conference of the World's Union for the Future Interests of Mankind met recently at the headquarters of the International Peace Bureau at Berne. Resolutions were adopted opposing the annexation of territory against the will of its inhabitants and the violation of neutrality in time of war. Other resolutions favored measures to prevent the waging of wars for revenge and to secure the sacredness of treaties.

The chief promoter of the conference was an Austrian professor, Dr. Broda, now living in Lausanne. England, Germany, Italy, and the United States were represented, the last-named country by Dr. Batin.

When the delegates discussed violation of neutrality, a German deputy, Herr Vogtherr, president of the German Peace Society, expressed the opinion that Germany should not have invaded Belgium.

... The Summer School of International Polity, held at Cornell University from June 15 to 30, under the auspices of the World Peace Foundation, was a decided success. There are now thirty-nine international polity clubs in as many colleges and universities of our country. The importance of the summer school was such that we plan to devote considerable space to its work in the August number of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

Field Department Notes.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES DEPARTMENT.

Since the last monthly report the director has made several addresses, had many calls for peace literature, written articles for leading papers in Georgia and North Carolina, sent out nearly one hundred letters, and at the request of different religious bodies sent letters to President Wilson expressing the earnest desire that this country be kept from the horrors of war.

On May 11 Dr. Hall lectured at Bessie Tift College, Forsyth, Ga. The audience was an exceedingly responsive one, and if earnest words are followed by earnest deeds, they who believe in and work for peace will find no small increase to their numbers from these schools and colleges.

The next day an address was given at Gordon's Institute, Barnesville, Ga., some seventy miles from Atlanta. This is one of the largest secondary schools of the State. The students were greatly interested in the lecture on "What We Saw and Learned in the War Zone."

On Peace Day, May 18, Dr. Hall spoke twice in Atlanta, once in the public school and once in the gathering of the Christian Endeavor societies of the city. It was a pleasure to point out the splendid work in behalf of universal peace which this great movement might yet accomplish, for no one can have this object more at heart than its founder, Dr. F. E. Clark, whom the director has personally known for many years. Would it not be a good thing if the Christian Endeavor Society, now reaching out to every part of the globe, took some definite step in becoming a peace league, making this a vital part of its organized work?

It is cheering to note the desire for universal peace expressed by the Hebrews in the United States. They held a great meeting recently in Atlanta. It was with profound regret that when the invitation came to the director to attend he was already pledged to speak elsewhere, but the cause was well represented by Dean Atkinson and the Rev. F. A. Line, while Rabbi David Marx read a letter from Dr. Hall and spoke kindly of the work of the Georgia Peace Society.

At a banquet and concert given by the British Association at the Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, May 24, quite a demonstration took place in recognition of the one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. The idea was not to celebrate the century of peace between these two countries alone, but to show that peace is possible and may be maintained between any civilized nations.

One of the most interesting meetings held since the previous report took place at the North Georgia Teachers' Institute, June 13, at Mount Berry, near Rome, Ga., where two addresses were given. There were about one hundred fifty teachers from six counties and nearly the same number of summer students present. Mount Berry, a school for mountain boys and girls, with its 3,000 acres of land and attractive buildings, is a delightful spot and a place often visited with pleasure by the director. The Teachers' Institute is a feature by itself; here, for the small sum of \$5.00, board, lodging, and lectures are supplied for two weeks. A healthier, more delightful place could hardly be found the world over, and of course it is popular.

Sentiment respecting Mr. Bryan's resignation as Secretary of State is sharply divided here among the friends of peace. Some think it was ill-timed; that at such a time as the present Mr. Bryan ought to have stood with the President. Others think it will inject a new phase into the politics of the nation, one that will directly affect all nations, hastening the end of militarism as a means for settling international difficulties. But whatever may be the outcome, one thing is evident—the friends of peace must stand together as never before, working unceasingly until their battle is won.

THE NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT.

On Friday, June 4, under the chairmanship of Dr. James L. Tryon, an enthusiastic conference was held in the office of the director, at 6 Beacon street, to discuss plans for a congress in Boston in the interests of the

World Postal League, a world court, and freedom of intercourse. In response to an invitation to various peace agencies of Boston, and people interested in constructive efforts towards improved international conditions, there were present at this meeting Mr. James L. Cowles, founder and president of the World Postal League; Mr. Roger Sherman Hoar, Mr. George B. Gallup, Mr. Denys P. Myers, Mr. Henry S. Haskins, Mr. Robert W. Atkinson, Mrs. Bertha Hirsch Baruch, of California; Miss Charlotte Hawes, and Prof. Fillmore Moore. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Tryon, who explained its purposes. Mr. Myers, who was made temporary secretary, suggested that the proposed congress be modeled on the World Court Congress recently held in Cleveland. It was tentatively decided that it would be advisable to hold in Boston a conference of three days, at a time to be determined later, devoting one day each to the discussion of world postal rates, international freedom of intercourse, and a world court. It was voted that a large committee, some of the names of which were then suggested, should be chosen, which should be representative of the organizations of Boston that are identified with international movements. It was voted that invitations to these persons and organizations be sent immediately, and the meeting adjourned to the conference room of the World Peace Foundation for the discussion of definite plans for the congress.

The director spent the last three weeks of June in Cumberland County, Maine, assisting in the work of the Maine Peace Society. At the commencement dinner of the Westbrook Seminary, on June 17, Dr. Tryon spoke on the foundations of a world state, which he said were now being laid, and would be seen more certainly when the smoke had cleared away from the European battlefields. In referring to the sons of Westbrook Seminary, who had enlisted themselves in the service of humanity, he said that among those who had become known in the cause of world peace Edwin Ginn should be mentioned first, his name being entitled to the highest place of honor. Dr. Tryon was also invited to be present at commencement at Bowdoin College.

CENTRAL WEST DEPARTMENT.

June 11, 1915.

Saturday noon, June 5, the Chicago Peace Society assembled at a luncheon, the largest audience of members since its foundation. The luncheon was given in honor of the secretary, Mr. Louis P. Lochner, who returned from a seven weeks' trip to Europe. This gathering was practically the culmination of the past month's activities, and because of the size and enthusiasm of the audience (in spite of the short notice and hurried preparation), it is not only unprecedented in the society's history, but is indicative of the serious thought given the peace program at the present moment. The crystal room of the Hotel Sherman was almost filled to capacity before the time set for the opening of the meeting. When the president, Mr. Henry C. Morris, welcomed the return of Mr. Lochner in behalf of the society, and the women delegates who attended the recent congress at The Hague had spoken, the audience concentrated its attention in thought upon the message of the speaker. Throughout the hour's address of the secretary, in which he spoke of the importance of the women's congress, the experiences he met with in investigating the interned

soldiers' and refugee camps of Holland, his lectures in Germany, and his interviews with men and women in various stations of life, the same intense serious thought was constantly manifested.

In the course of his voyage to Holland the secretary gave four lectures on the high seas to the forty-five delegates to the international congress at The Hague. The subjects covered were, "What is the Peace Movement?" "Historical Resume of the Peace Movement," "The Two Hague Conferences," and "The Case Against War." His other experiences are narrated by himself in another section of this issue.

During the absence of the secretary the work of the society was in charge of the departmental secretary, Alfred W. Kliefoth.

The luncheon arranged for Prof. William I. Hull was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel on April 13. Professor Hull further spoke under the auspices of the society at the City Club, the Ravenswood M. E. Club, the Hamilton Club, the Association of Commerce, the School of Civics and Philanthropy, and Loyola University.

A reception was given in honor of Dean Shailer Mathews, of the University of Chicago, in the red room of the Hotel La Salle, on April 22. Dr. Mathews spoke most interestingly of his recent observations in the Orient. One hundred fifty members and guests were in attendance. Mr. Saburo Kurusu, the Japanese Consul of Chicago, and George Kasai, a Japanese student, also spoke briefly.

The lectures at the School of Civics, given in connection with the peace course, have now closed. Since the last report our society arranged for two lectures by the president, Mr. Morris; two by the departmental secretary, Mr. Kliefoth; two by Prof. William I. Hull; one by Prof. William I. Thomas, and four by Dr. John Mez. Dr. Mez also spoke under our auspices in the public school of West Hammond, Ill.

On Hague Day, May 18, the Chicago Peace Society issued a special Peace Day pamphlet, which was sent to all of the grade and high school principals of the city and to the branch organizations of the Woman's Peace Party and the American Peace Society. Some 1,500 copies were sent out directly, and another 1,500 issued upon request. The Chicago Peace Society, in co-operation with the Woman's Peace Party, assisted the presentation of the anti-war play "Moloch," given at Power's Theater. The play was run for two weeks, and although it did not meet with the expected financial success, it created much surprise as well as renewed interest in the peace movement.

The society was represented at the World's Court Convention in Cleveland, on May 12, 13, and 14, by Dr. M. H. Cazier and Mr. H. R. Rathbone.

At the annual meeting of the American Peace Society in Washington the society was represented by the departmental secretary.

Among the organizations in the city of Chicago, outside of the Chicago Peace Society, which maintain a special peace committee, are the Hamilton Club and the City Club. In the annual report of the Hamilton Club appears a lengthy report of their international peace committee, of which our president, Mr. Henry C. Morris, is a member. This committee arranged for a series of lectures of prominent pacifists and provided discussions for the members of the club. The Bulletin of the

City Club gives extensive space to their series of war and peace lectures. In this group are the names of such men as Hamilton Holt, Prof. George W. Kirchwey, Prof. William I. Hull, August Schvan, and George Macauley Trevelyan. In both instances the speakers were secured through co-operation with the Chicago Peace Society.

The membership campaign has again netted fifty new members, and new prospects are received daily.

Among the interesting visitors to Chicago recently were Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert and H. E. Brittain, of London. Sir Arthur and Mr. Brittain are on the way to California to attend the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. During their stay in the city Mr. Henry C. Morris, president of the Chicago Peace Society, gave a luncheon in their honor at the University Club.

Since his return from Europe the secretary has spoken on June 5 at a luncheon given in his honor, on June 8 at the Cosmopolitan Club of the University of Chicago, on June 9 at the University of Wisconsin alumni meeting, on June 10 at the Lutheran Teachers' College, and before the International Peace Committee of the Hamilton Club.

Among the members of our society who are on the provisional committee for the formation of a League of Peace, which committee will call a national conference at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on June 17, are Messrs. Henry C. Morris, Jacob M. Dickinson, Emil G. Hirsch, Harry A. Wheeler, William O. Hart, and Charles Cheney Hyde.

On Hague Day, May 18, peace programs and pageants were given by the different schools of the city. Noteworthy among these was that of the Forrestville School, of which Miss Florence Holbrook is the principal.

The departmental secretary filled the following speaking engagements since the last report:

April 8, Kindergarten League of Downers Grove; April 12, Ravenswood M. E. Men's Club; April 14, Woman's Federation of the Church of the Redeemer; April 19, School of Civics; April 21, Jewish Educational Alliance; May 18, Loyola University; May 20, School of Civics; May 27, St. Martin's Church Men's Club; May 28, Central Y. M. C. A., and May 28, Public School, Pullman, Ill.

At the request of Dr. David Starr Jordan, our office co-operated in arranging his itinerary for the month of June, and secured the following engagements: River Falls, Wis.; Richmond, Ind.; Cleveland (two); Morgantown, W. Va.; Grand Rapids, Mich., and East Lansing, Mich.

The returned delegates of the society are busy in giving addresses regarding the Women's Congress at The Hague. Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge delivered the commencement address on this subject at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. (A. W. K.)

The League to Enforce Peace.

The conference in Philadelphia which organized the League to Enforce Peace began with a banquet Wednesday evening, June 16. The next morning the meeting was called to order in Independence Hall at 10.30 o'clock, following which the delegates enjoyed a luncheon at the Strawbridge home in Germantown. The resolu-

tions were adopted at the brief session at Independence Hall in the afternoon, where Mr. William H. Taft was elected permanent president of the organization. The resolutions adopted by the conference follow.—EDITOR.

Resolutions.

Throughout 5,000 years of recorded history, peace, here and there established, has been kept, and its area has been widened, in one way only. Individuals have combined their efforts to suppress violence in the local community. Communities have co-operated to maintain the authoritative state and to preserve peace within its borders. States have formed leagues or confederations or have otherwise co-operated to establish peace among themselves. Always peace has been made and kept, when made and kept at all, by the superior power of superior numbers acting in unity for the common good.

Mindful of the teaching of experience, we believe and solemnly urge that the time has come to devise and to create a working union of sovereign nations to establish peace among themselves and to guarantee it by all known and available sanctions at their command, to the end that civilization may be conserved, and the progress of mankind in comfort, enlightenment and happiness may continue.

We, therefore, believe it to be desirable for the United States to join a league of nations binding the signatories to the following:

1. All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiations, shall, subject to the limitations of treaties, be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

2. All other questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration, and recommendation.

3. The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war, or commits acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

4. Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern the decision of the judicial tribunal mentioned in article one.

Extracts from Addresses.

The following extracts from addresses given at the conference will be of interest:

"But the important thing is that we must first agree on a simple plan, on a plan that we can explain, on a plan that we can justify as one resting on precedent, on a plan that is a middle course and not an extreme course." * * *

"Now it is objected that treaties do not bind anybody; that the minute the passion of war is on, the argument of necessity will prevail, and the treaties will be broken. Well, I agree that treaties have been broken. So promissory notes have not been paid; so commercial contracts have been broken and those who made them dishonored in the breaking. But that is not any reason why we should give up making contracts, and it is not any reason why we should give up making treaties, and I decline to admit that a treaty may not probably restrain a nation in honor from doing that which it has pledged itself not to do. I think we are very unwise if we proceed on the assumption that a nation will necessarily break a treaty when it becomes its high necessity to do so. It will offer some obstruction." * * *

"I want to say that we of this company, so far as I know and so far as I am able to speak for them, are not peace-at-any-price men. Now in saying that I do not want to reflect on the men who are, or the people